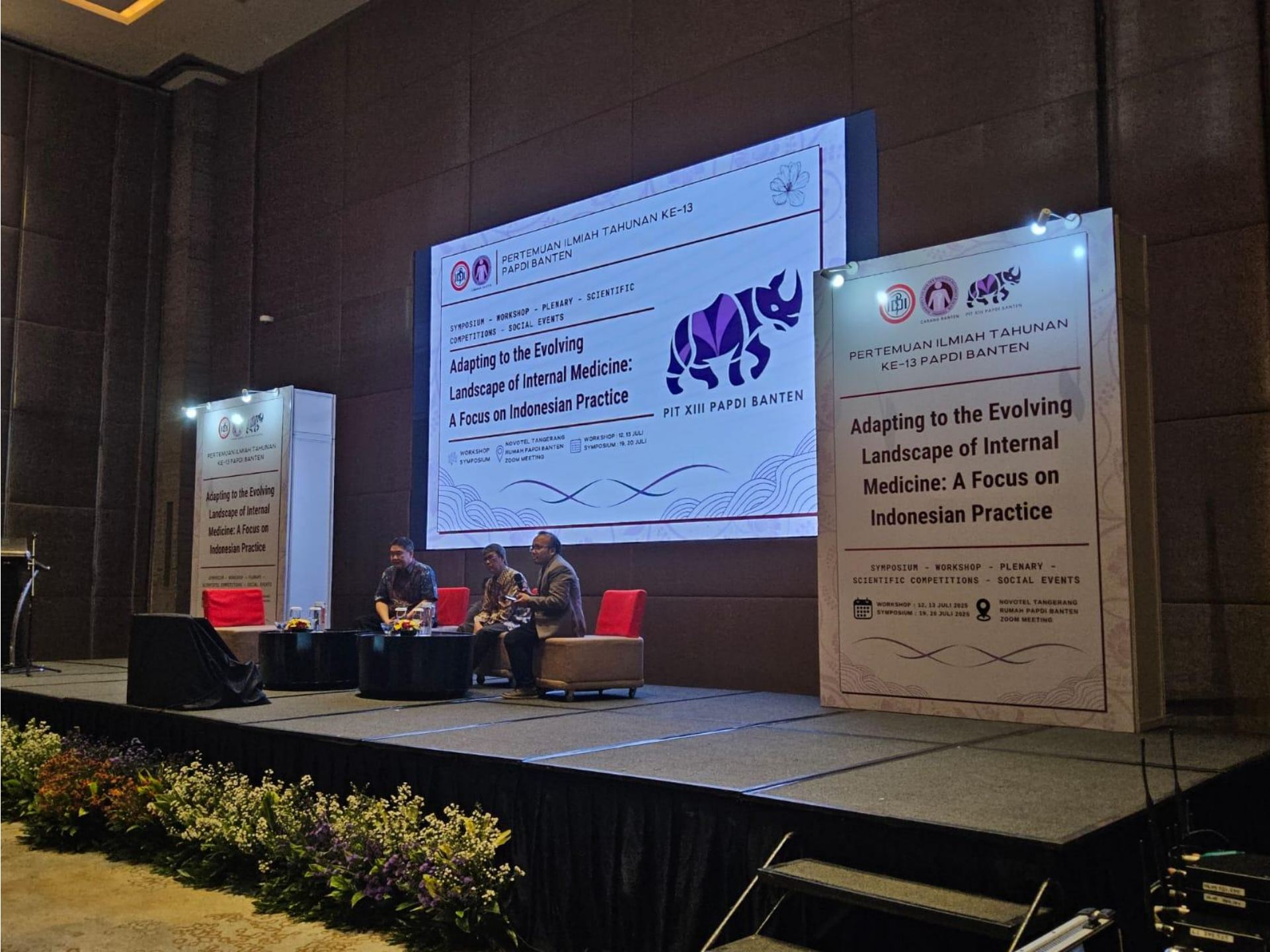




PERTEMUAN ILMIAH TAHUNAN KE-13
PAPDI BANTEN

SYMPOSIUM - WORKSHOP - PLENARY - SCIENTIFIC
COMPETITIONS - SOCIAL EVENTS

**Adapting to the Evolving
Landscape of Internal Medicine:
A Focus on Indonesian Practice**

PIT XIII PAPDI BANTEN

WORKSHOP
SYMPOSIUM

NOVOTEL TANGERANG
RUMAH PAPDI BANTEN
ZOOM MEETING

WORKSHOP: 12, 13 JULI
SYMPOSIUM: 19, 20 JULI

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ZOOM MEETING



Journal of Medical Case Reports and Reviews

Correlation Between Procalcitonin and Creatinine Levels in Sepsis Patients

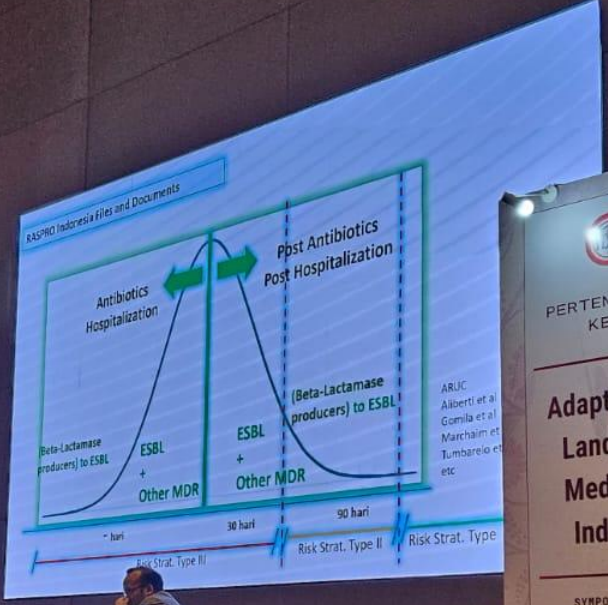
Abstract: Procalcitonin is a very important biochemical marker...
Background: Procalcitonin is a very important biochemical marker...
Methods: This study used an observational analytical design with a cross-sectional approach...
Results: Based on the results of the study on 50 respondents, there was a significant correlation between procalcitonin and creatinine levels...
Conclusion: There was a significant correlation between procalcitonin and creatinine levels in sepsis patients at the Karawang General Hospital.

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SYMPOSIUM: 18, 19 JULI 2025

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THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN MEDICAL HISTORY-BASED RISKS AND SEPSIS EVENTS IN IMMUNO-COMPROMISED PATIENTS ACCORDING TO TYPE II STRATIFICATION OF THE INDOONESIAN REGULATION (REGULASI ANTIMIKROBA SISTEM PROSPEKTIF / RASPRO)

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Background: The Indonesian Regulation on the Prospective Antimicrobial System (Regulasi Antimikroba Sistem Prospektif / RASPRO) is a novel regulation that has been introduced by the Indonesian Ministry of Law and Human Rights, which aims to protect the risk of sepsis events. Our study aimed to evaluate whether the risk factors listed in the RASPRO have a real effect on sepsis events.

Methods: The study was a retrospective cohort study using secondary data with 98 subjects. The subjects were categorized into two groups: the RASPRO group (Type II stratification) and the non-RASPRO group (Type I stratification). The RASPRO group was further divided into two subgroups: the RASPRO group with a history of antibiotic use over the past <30 days (RASPRO-ABU) and the RASPRO group without a history of antibiotic use over the past <30 days (RASPRO-NABU).

Results: We found that among subjects in the RASPRO group, a history of antibiotic use over the past <30 days (RASPRO-ABU) was significantly associated with sepsis events (p=0.001). However, we did not find a significant association between sepsis events and the RASPRO group without a history of antibiotic use over the past <30 days (RASPRO-NABU) (p=0.152).

Conclusion: The RASPRO group with a history of antibiotic use over the past <30 days (RASPRO-ABU) was significantly associated with sepsis events. The RASPRO group without a history of antibiotic use over the past <30 days (RASPRO-NABU) was not significantly associated with sepsis events.

Keywords: RASPRO, sepsis, antibiotic use, medical history, Indonesian Regulation.

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PERTEMUAN ILMIAH TAHUNAN KE-13 PAPDI BANTEN

Adapting to the Evolving Landscape of Internal Medicine: A Focus on Indonesian Practice

Workshop: 12, 13 July 2025
Symposium: 14, 20 July 2025

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WORKSHOP: 12, 13 JULY 2025
SYMPOSIUM: 14, 20 JULY 2025

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OLD FASHION

Organ Dysfunction Variables

- Arterial hypoxemia ($\text{PaO}_2/\text{FIO}_2 < 300$)
- Acute oliguria (urine output $< 0.5 \text{ mL/Kg hr}$ or 45 mmol/L for at least 2 hrs, despite adequate fluid resuscitation)
- $\uparrow$ Creatinine 0.5 mg/dL
- Coagulation abN (INR > 1.5 or aPTT $> 60 \text{ secs}$)
- Ileus
- Thrombocytopenia (platelet count $< 100,000/\mu\text{L}$)
- Hyperbilirubinemia (plasma total bilirubin $> 4 \text{ mg/dL}$)

Dellinger RP, Levy MM, Carlet JM, Bion J, Parker MM, Jaeschke R, et al. Crit Care Med 2008; 36(1): 296-327

